

## Prostate Cancer Among Different Races and Ethnic Groups

### *Prostate Cancer Incidence Rate:*

- C Increased for *all* men since 1973
- C Highest for African Americans
- C Average age at diagnosis is 65, and lifetime risk for a 50-year-old is about 10 percent
- C Estimated that 317,000 American men will be diagnosed this year (American Cancer Society Facts and Figures, 1996)

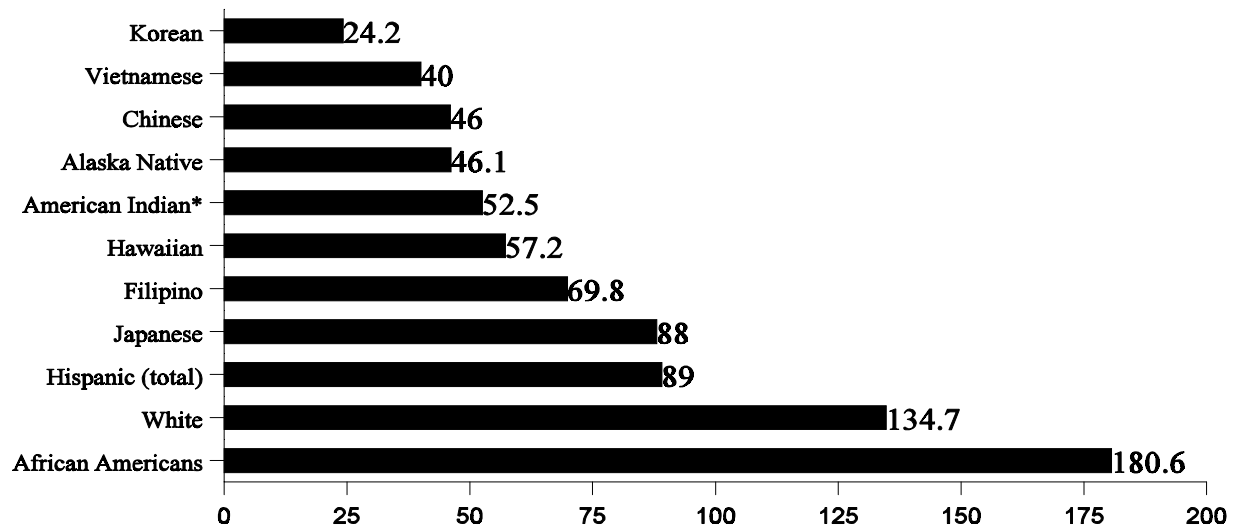
### *Prostate Cancer Mortality Rate:*

- C Increased for *all* men since 1973
- C Highest for African Americans
- C Estimated that 41,400 American men will die from the disease this year (American Cancer Society Facts and Figures, 1996)

### *Prostate Cancer 5-Year Relative Survival Rate:*

- C Overall, 5-year relative survival rates are high
- C White men have higher 5-year relative survival rates than African American or Hispanic men

**Chart 1: Prostate Cancer Incidence Rates among Men**

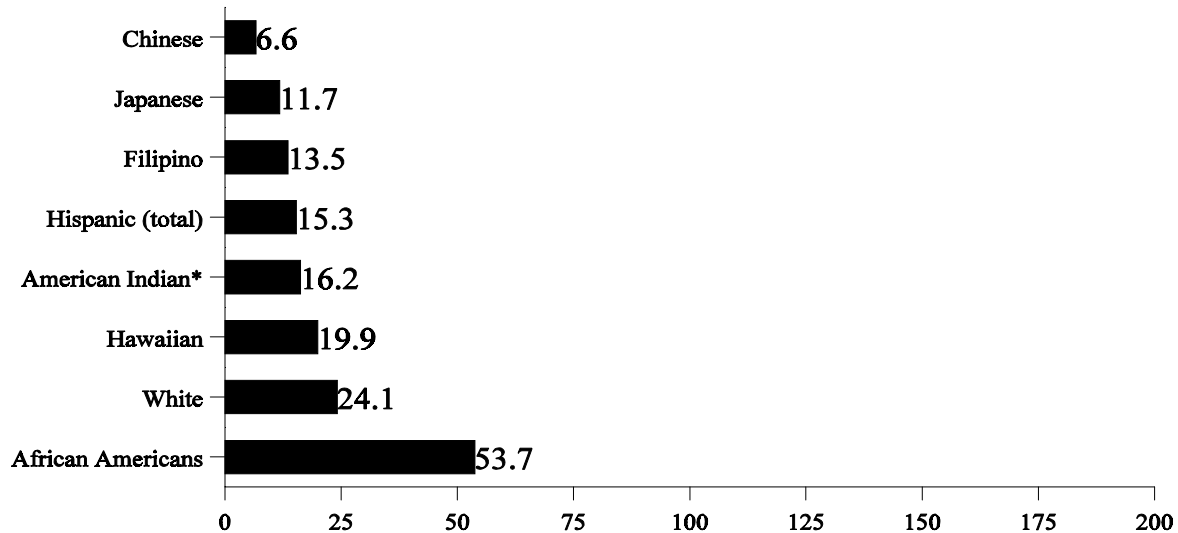


\*Rates represent American Indians in New Mexico only.

Rates are average annual per 100,000 and age-adjusted to 1970 U.S. standard.

**Data Source:** Racial/Ethnic Patterns of Cancer in the United States 1988–1992, National Cancer Institute (in press).

**Chart 2: Prostate Cancer Mortality Rates among Men**



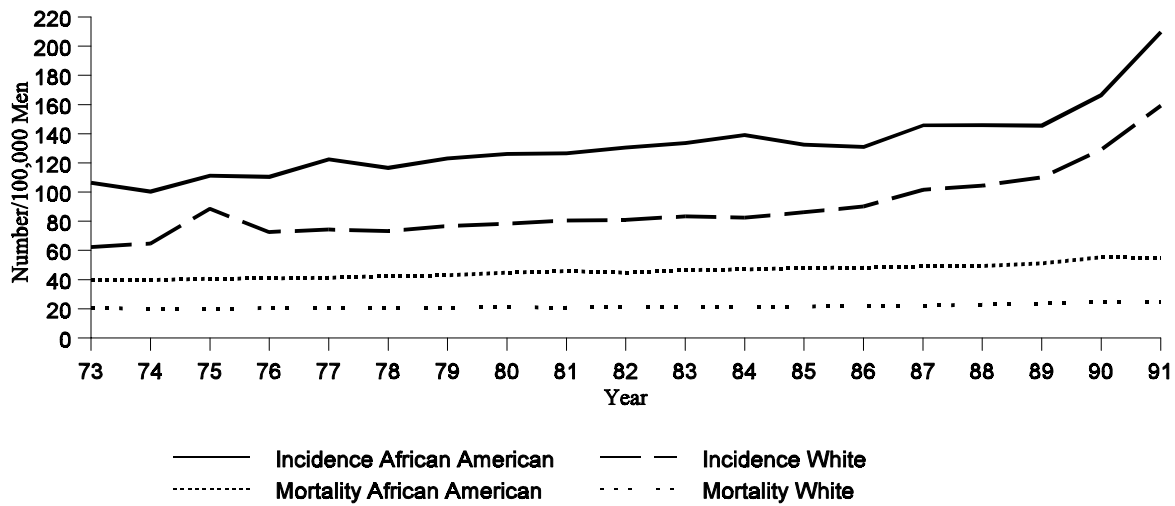
\*Rates represent American Indians in New Mexico only.

Rates are average annual per 100,000 and age-adjusted to 1970 U.S. standard.

Korean, Vietnamese, and Alaska Native information not available.

**Data Source:** Racial/Ethnic Patterns of Cancer in the United States 1988–1992, National Cancer Institute (in press).

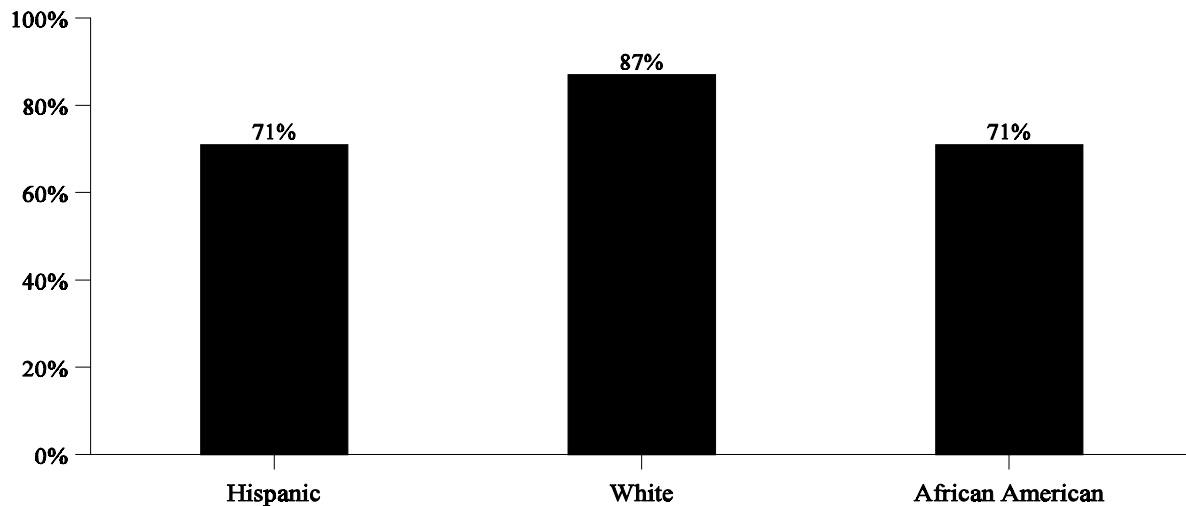
**Chart 3: Prostate Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates for African American and White Men Over Time**



Rates are average annual per 100,000 and age-adjusted to 1970 U.S. standard.

**Data Source:** Cancer Statistics Review, 1973–90; National Center for Health Statistics Death Tape, 1991.

**Chart 4: Prostate Cancer 5-Year Relative Survival Rates for White, African American and Hispanic Men**



**Data Source:** National Cancer Institute Surveillance, Epidemiology and End Results Program, 1995 (Whites and African Americans); NCI Initiatives for Special Populations, 1973–1994 (Hispanics).

*Recommendations:*

- C Develop targeted education and outreach programs for African American men that focus on prevention, early detection, and state-of-the-art information on prostate cancer treatment. African American men have higher prostate cancer incidence and mortality rates than Hispanic and White men.
- C Provide access to state-of-the art information on prostate cancer treatment. Resources include the National Cancer Institute's Cancer Information Service at 1-800-4-CANCER.
- C Encourage men to talk to their health care providers about early detection of prostate cancer.
- C Continue outreach education efforts that focus on healthy eating habits. Some evidence shows that higher animal fat consumption may be associated with higher prostate cancer risk.

# # #

**Sources of National Cancer Institute Information**

**Cancer Information Service**

Toll-free: 1-800-4-CANCER (1-800-422-6237)

TTY (for deaf and hard of hearing callers): 1-800-332-8615

**NCI Online**

***Internet***

Use <http://www.cancer.gov> to reach NCI's Web site.

***CancerMail Service***

To obtain a contents list, send e-mail to [cancermail@icicc.nci.nih.gov](mailto:cancermail@icicc.nci.nih.gov) with the word "help" in the body of the message.

**CancerFax® fax on demand service**

Dial 301-402-5874 and listen to recorded instructions.

**This fact sheet was reviewed on 3/12/96**